

## CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS

**A Proclamation.** By the Governor, I, William E. Glasscock, Governor of the State of West Virginia, pursuant to the Constitution and laws of said State, do hereby this proclamation announcing to the voters of the State of West Virginia that on Tuesday next after the first Monday in November, in the year One Thousand Nine Hundred and Ten, at the general election held on that day there will be submitted for ratification or rejection two separate amendments to the Constitution of said State as follows, to-wit:

**First Proposed Amendment.**

Section four of article four to be amended so as to read as follows:

"Sec. 4. No person except a citizen entitled to vote shall, except as hereinafter provided, be elected or appointed to any state, county or municipal office; but the governor and judges must have attained the age of thirty, and the attorney general and senators the age of twenty-five years at the beginning of their respective terms of service and must have been a citizen of the state for five years next preceding their election or appointment, or be a citizen at the time this constitution goes into operation; provided, however, that a female citizen of the state who has attained the age of twenty-one years and who has resided in the state for the period of not less than five years next preceding her appointment, may be appointed a member of the board of regents or other administrative body, of any educational, humane or penal institutions of the state, wherein female persons are educated, cared for or confined, and may be commissioned notary public, and may be appointed inspector of labor, deputy clerk of the supreme court of appeals and of the circuit court or other courts of this state."

Said first proposed amendment is designated "Qualification Amendment," and on the ballot will be printed:

"(1) Qualification Amendment." Amending section four of article four.

For Ratification.  
For Rejection.

Those favoring the ratification of said amendment will vote, "For Ratification;" those opposing will vote, "For Rejection."

**Second Proposed Amendment.**

Amending the constitution in relation to the supreme court so as to read as follows:

"1. The supreme court of appeals shall consist of seven judges, the judges of said court in office when this amendment shall take effect shall continue in office until their terms shall expire, and the legislature shall provide for the election of two additional judges thereof at the first general election held after the adoption thereof, whose terms of office shall begin on the first day of January, one thousand nine hundred and thirteen, and the governor shall, as for a vacancy, appoint two judges of said court to hold office until the first day of January, one thousand nine hundred and thirteen. Two additional judges elected in the year one thousand nine hundred and twelve shall hold their respective offices for the period of eight years, and thereafter their successors shall be elected for terms of twelve years.

"2. The judges thereof shall annually elect from their number a chief justice. The court may sit in banc or in not more than two divisions, to be designated as part one and part two, and if in divisions, the chief justice shall assign three of the judges in each part. The judges shall be competent to sit in either division and the chief justice shall annually assign three of them to each part, and at the expiration of each year, so re-assign them that not more than two of those who sat in one part, shall sit in, or participate in the work of that division in the succeeding year; provided, however, in the absence of one or more of the judges of either part, the chief justice may temporarily transfer to it, a member of the other part. Each part shall have power under such rules, regulations and limitations as the whole court may prescribe, to hear cases and render decisions, as if rendered by the entire court; provided, that no decision shall be rendered without concurrence therein of three judges. The chief justice shall apportion the business of the court between the parts, and may, in his discretion, order any cause pending before the court to be heard and decided by the court en banc, and, in any case heard en banc, the concurrence of four judges shall be necessary to a decision. The chief justice may sit and act in either part, and shall preside when so sitting but the judges assigned to each part shall select one of their number as presiding judge."

Said second proposed amendment is designated as "Supreme Court Amendment," and on the ballot will be printed:

"(2) Supreme Court Amendment." Amending the Constitution in relation to the Supreme Court.

For Ratification.  
For Rejection.

Those favoring the ratification of said amendment will vote, "For Ratification;" those opposing will vote, "For Rejection."

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State at the Capitol this 11th day of July, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Ten, and in the Forty-eighth year of the State.

WM. E. GLASSCOCK.

By the Governor:  
STUART F. REED.

Secretary of State.

## NO BACKACHE OR KIDNEY MISERY

A Few Doses Regulate Your Kidneys and End Urinary Trouble.

The real treachery and danger in kidney trouble is because the first symptoms are always seen in other parts of the body before anything wrong is noticed with the kidneys themselves.

The moment you suspect any kidney, bladder or urinary disorder, or feel a dull, constant backache or the urine is thick, cloudy or offensive or full of sediment, irregular of passage, or attended by a scalding sensation, begin taking Pape's Diuretic as directed, with the knowledge that there is no other medicine, at any price, made anywhere else in the world, which is so harmless or will effect so thorough and prompt a cure.

Put an end to kidney trouble while it is only trouble—before it develops into Dropsy, Gravel, Diabetes or Bright's Disease.

Pape's Diuretic acts directly upon the kidneys, bladder and urinary system; cleanses, heals and regulates these organs, ducts and glands and completes the cure within a few days. Pains in the back, sides or loins, rheumatic twinges, debilitating headache, nervousness, dizziness, biliousness, stomach, prostatic trouble, sleeplessness, inflamed or puffy eyelids, weakness, worn-out feeling and many other symptoms caused by clogged, inactive kidneys promptly vanish. Frequent painful and uncontrollable urination due to weak or irritable bladder is overcome.

Your physician, pharmacist, banker or any mercantile agency will vouch for the responsibility of Pape, Thompson & Pape of Cincinnati, who prepare Pape's Diuretic—50 cent treatment—so by every druggist in the world.

Monday, Oct. 10, 1910.  
True Values **B & B** True Values

The great sale of Oriental Rugs starts tomorrow—Tuesday.

This is the distribution of a recent purchase of high class pieces, large and small, but for cash 25% to 40% less than value, and to be sold at prices based on that low cost and the narrowest margin rugs were ever sold on.

Bring all the measurements of the rooms you want them for, as prices are made with the understanding that you will decide finally—on the day of the sale—upon the pieces you're interested in, before the Rugs leave the store.

**BOGGS & BUHL**  
NORTH SIDE, PITTSBURGH, PA.

**Baltimore & Ohio**  
NIGHT EXCURSION

TO  
**PITTSBURGH**

AND RETURN  
SATURDAY, OCT. 15th.

ROUND \$2 TRIP  
From Clarksburg

Special train will leave at 12 m.

**Sewer Pipe**

ALL KINDS AND SIZES

at

**G. M. West's** Dealer in

Hay, Grain, Feed, Lime Plaster and Cement.

Fifth St., Glen Elk. Both Phones

Archie Perine, of the East End, is visiting at Fairmont for a few days.

## STATE BANKING BEFORE THE WAR

In this Country is Described by the National Monetary Commission.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 10—

Early attempts to solve the problems of banking in this country, particularly those connected with the issue of notes, are described in a volume just published by the National Monetary Commission, under the title, "State Banking Before the Civil War." The authors, Prof. Davis R. Dewey, the well known economist of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and Dr. Robert E. Chaddock, of the University of Pennsylvania, have made use of original documents in the preparation of this work. Professor Dewey traces the development of the banking system in the several states, laying particular stress on the subject of note issue. Among the other subjects which he takes up are the regulations governing the paying in of the capital, the distribution of the stock, the length of the charter, the liability of stockholders and directors, the granting of loans and discounts, and the specie reserve held. Dr. Chaddock's contribution is on "The Safety-Fund Banking System in New York State, 1829-1836," a history of New York's experience with a circulation redemption fund in many ways similar to the device now employed in Canada.

Many banks, Prof. Dewey finds, were established on an inadequate specie basis, loans often being made to stockholders to meet payments on their subscription. For the period of 1800 to 1860 it has been estimated that more than one-fifth of the nominal capital of Rhode Island banks was paid for in any other way than stock notes. The specie paid in one day, frequently borrowed for the purpose, was withdrawn the next day and the notes of stockholders was substituted. In Maryland the use of installments and stock notes tended to attract an unsubstantial and speculative class of stockholders. "If the bank fared well, the stockholder enjoyed dividends on the whole amount of the stock; if it failed, he could absolve his indebtedness to it by paying in his certificates of stock. Thus he had all to gain and was irresponsible for losses."

But little protection was given to the note issues of the banks. Many of the acts of incorporation did not specifically limit the amount, but covered the point indirectly through limitations in the amount of indebtedness, including deposits. At first this limitation was generally set at two or three times the capital, a grant so generous as to amount to practically no limitation what ever.

"In the earliest charters there was no express provision made for the redemption of notes, nor was there any penalty for non-redemption. The issuing of notes was generally regarded as the principal object of a bank's existence instead of an incidental fund. The limitations of note issues to a certain proportion of the capital, which was often represented by stock notes of shareholders rather than by solid funds, was of little consequence. Practically the only security for convertibility lay in the liability imposed upon stockholders, and more particularly upon directors in case of failure or mismanagement. Indeed, many in the earlier part of the century considered that it was improper and injurious to call upon a bank for specie in payment of its bills. Brokers who sent home the bills of country banks were denounced as speculators and bloodsuckers, whose extortion would be a public benefit." Respectable men defended the conduct of banks in interposing obstacles to the payment of their notes to brokers who had bought them up to discount. A Boston broker was brought before the grand jury of Vermont for demanding payment in specie for the bills of one of its banks, on the complaint of the attorney general that he was guilty of an indictable offense.

"As a result of the disastrous experience, various methods were tried to enforce redemption. On the one hand, the public, through its legislature, imposed penalties upon banks for failure to honor their note obligations; and, on the other hand, prudent and well managed banks found it necessary, in self-defense and for their mutual benefit, to establish voluntary arrangements whereby notes could be promptly redeemed."

The problem of redemption was solved for New England by the Suffolk Bank of Boston, which undertook to establish a clearing house for bank notes. Since 1814 the New England Bank, in Boston, had been receiving the notes of other banks at a discount varying according to distance, but in no case exceeding 1

per cent, and on condition of a permanent deposit had been returning these notes to the issuing bank at the same rate of discount. The policy tended to reduce the circulation of outside banks, which had fast been crowding out the issues of the home banks. The Suffolk Bank now determined to undertake the redemption of foreign money according to the terms adopted by the New England Bank. In 1819 it voted that any bank placing \$5,000 on deposit there, with such other sums as would be sufficient to redeem its bills, should have the privilege of receiving its own bills at the same discount at which they were purchased. If a bank refused to make the deposit required, its bills were to be sent home for payment.

This attempt to dictate the terms of redemption aroused much ill feeling on the part of the country banks. "When the Lincoln Bank, in Wiscasset, was called upon for redemption of \$3,000 of its notes, its office first tendered a Boston draft, which was declined. The cashier then sought delay by delivering small change, and by the hour of closing the doors had counted out only \$500 in coins, nothing larger than 25 cents."

## NEW SYSTEM IS EMPLOYED

By the Baltimore and Ohio in the Distribution of Freight Cars.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company has put into effect a new method of distributing cars to the companies that produce freight for the road. Under the former system the company called a car a car no matter what the capacity of the car was. A thirty ton car passed for the same as a fifty ton car, but in the new system adopted by the transportation company this is not true. A thirty ton car is the unit and a fifty ton car is rated as a car and a half. The new system will, it is said, be a more equitable one than the old system was.

The thirty ton cars are made of wood and are known as wooden cars. The company has cars that are of forty tons capacity constructed of wood and cars of the same capacity that are constructed of steel. Of these cars the wooden cars are rated as a car and the steel cars of fifty ton capacity but these have always been classed as steel cars. Under the new classification all steel cars and all cars classified as steel cars are rated as a car and a half while all wooden cars are rated as a car.

At the present time coal operators are finding it hard to get sufficient cars to work their mines to their capacity. This is due largely to the congested condition in the freight that has come to the road. The new work that is being done by the railroad company interferes with the moving of the traffic. The head men of the operating department have been at Grafton for some time trying to get control of the situation. They are succeeding now to some extent, but have not mastered it yet. The delay in the moving of the trains has made car shortage in this section very acute.

## MARRIAGE LICENSES.

Marriage licenses have been issued to Charles Jason Hall and Margaret Able, Howard L. Sapp and Lela Nuzum and Joe F. Cork and Sarah J. Floyd.

Miss Helen Ross, of Quiet Dell, has returned from a year's visit in Virginia.



Scene from "The Farmer's Daughter" at the Grand Thursday night.

## 16 PER CENT. INVESTMENT

THREE HOUSES,  
One three room cottage.  
One four room cottage.  
One six room house.  
Situated on two lots, Buckhannon Pike, Broad Oaks.  
Property rents for \$35 per month.

Price \$2500

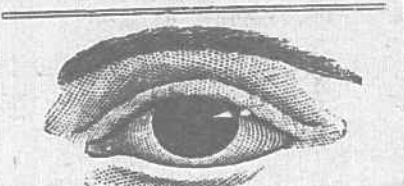
Where can you beat it?

Real estate in Broad Oaks is rapidly advancing in price, and here is a property that will not only pay you 16 per cent by renting, but the same property will in a short time be worth more money. Let us show you this proposition.

**MUTUAL**  
REAL ESTATE & BROKERAGE CO.  
320 1/2 WEST PIKE ST.

IF IT IS  
**Fire Insurance**

YOU WANT  
You are looking for  
**D. K. REED**  
GENERAL INSURANCE  
343 W. Pike St.  
2d Floor Reed Building  
OPP. WALDO HOTEL



Eyes Tested—  
Glasses fitted accurately—  
Irritation with the new invisible division—  
Oculists' prescriptions promptly filled—  
WALLACE OPTICAL CO.  
Diamond Bank Bldg., Pittsburg, Pa.

## Empire Building Directory

Alexander & Alexander, Insurance, Suite 410, Fourth Floor.	W. A. Marshall & Co., Fourth Floor.
Dr. C. T. Arnett, Physician, Room 453, Sixth Floor.	Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., Life Insurance, Suite 315, Third Floor.
Aluminum Company, Second Floor.	National Cash Register Co., Mainline Floor.
Room 206.	Neff & Lohm, Attorneys-at-Law, Room 207, Second Floor.
D. D. Britz, Civil Engineer, Room 223, Third Floor.	S. Newman, Ladies Tailor, Rooms 541-3, Fifth Floor.
Edward C. Bassel, Broker, Room 424, Fourth Floor.	O'Garra Coal Mining Co., Room 422, Fourth Floor.
H. C. Brooks Co., Contractors, Room 445, Sixth Floor.	Omega Bridge Co., Room 321, Third Floor.
Consolidation Coal Co., 1 am 532-540, Fifth Floor.	Dr. R. L. Osborn, Sec'y & Treas., Room 205, Second Floor.
Cook Coal & Coke Co., Room 426, Fourth Floor.	Prudential Life Insurance Co., Room 430, Fourth Floor.
Clarksburg Telegram Co., Printers and Publishers, First Floor, Main Street.	Public Stenographer, Room 206, Second Floor.
Christian Science, Room 427, Fourth Floor.	Richards Construction Co., Contractors, Rooms 645-646 1/2-646, Sixth Floor.
Curtis Oil Co., Room 451, Sixth Floor.	Dr. R. D. Rumbough, Dentist, Room 209, Second Floor.
Central Fairmont Coal Co., Room 428, Fourth Floor.	Dr. R. F. Shuttleworth, Jr., Physician, Rooms 312-313, Third Floor.
Empire Sign Co., Empire Bulletin System, Office, entrance basement.	Star, Rig, Reel & Supply Co., Oil and Gas Well Contractors' Supplies, Room 423, Fourth Floor.
Fairmont Coal Co., Room 335, Fifth Floor.	Short Line Coal Co., Room 426, Fourth Floor.
Fidelity Casualty Co., Room 755, Seventh Floor.	W. Frank Stone, Attorney-at-Law, Room 317, Third Floor.
Glenwood Addition, Real Estate, Room 319, Third Floor.	Sperry & Sperry, Attorneys-at-Law, Rooms 202 303 1/2-204, Second Floor.
Greenawn Cemetery, Room 319, Third Floor.	Lee Shaffer, Room 754, Seventh Floor.
Dr. W. Gaston, Physician, Room 653, Sixth Floor.	The National Produce Co., Room 649, Sixth Floor.
Dr. T. M. Hood, Physician, Room 316, Third Floor.	W. H. Taylor, Lawyer, Room 432, Fourth Floor.
Home Loan Co., Room 643, Sixth Floor.	Union Land Co., Room 431, Fourth Floor.
Dr. E. A. Hill, Physician, Rooms 201-202, Second Floor.	Vincent Coal Co., Room 423, Fourth Floor.
Harrison County Medical Society, Room 329, Third Floor.	West Virginia Fire Underwriters' Association, Room 648, Sixth Floor.
Dr. R. A. Haynes, Physician, Rooms 210-211, Second Floor.	Oleander West, Coal, Oil and Gas, Room 318, Third Floor.
Hope Natural Gas Co., Rooms 157-8, Seventh Floor.	Dr. J. L. Wilson, Physician, Rooms 312-13, Third Floor.
Holmboe & Lafferty, Architects, Rooms 62-2-4, Seventh Floor.	Wilson & Carter, Oil Well Contractors, Room 652, Sixth Floor.
Jacksonville Coal & Coke Co., Room 429, Fourth Floor.	W. Va. C. A. M. Society, Room 431, Fourth Floor.
The Lynch-Elliott Real Estate Co., Real Estate, Coal, Oil & Gas, Room 319, Third Floor.	J. E. Winbrough, Room 429, Fourth Floor.
Marshallville Oil & Gas Co., Room 651, Sixth Floor.	

**BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD.**  
CLARESBURG, W. VA.  
Daily, except Sunday.  
Sundays only.  
MAIN LINE, EAST BOUND.  
umbertown, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York, depart 3:52 am, 5:40 pm, 9:35 pm.  
Arrive 12:53 am, 9:40 am, 6:58 pm.  
MAIN LINE, WEST BOUND.  
Parkersburg, Cincinnati, Louisville and St. Louis, depart 12:53 am, 9:40 am, 6:08 pm. Arrive 3:53 am, 5:40 pm, 9:35 pm.  
Parkersburg Accommodation, depart 7:28 am, 9:40 pm. Arrive 10:10 am, 7:20 pm.  
W. VA. & PITTS. NORTH BOUND.  
Fairmont and Morgantown, depart 5:50 am, 2:50 pm.

**CHICHESTER'S PILLS**  
THE DIAMOND BRAND.  
Indical Ask your Druggist for Chichester's Diamond Brand Pills in Red and Gold Metallic Boxes, sealed with the Diamond Brand. Take no other. Buy of your Druggist, or at the CHICHESTER'S PILLS, for 25 years known as Best, Sold, Always Reliable.  
SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

**A Valuable Habit to Form**

YOU OUGHT TO ACQUIRE IT

Make up your mind to put aside a few dollars this week. Then bring your money here—and open an account. Make sacrifices—don't buy every little thing that comes along. Say to yourself, "I'll do without it and save my money."

You will get more genuine pleasure and happiness out of a bank account than anything else. Do it now—Open an account with us while the subject is on your mind.

4 per cent Interest Paid on Savings Accounts.  
Pocket Banks Loaned Free to Depositors.

**EMPIRE NATIONAL BANK**  
MAIN AND FOURTH STREETS, CLARKSBURG, W. VA.  
Capital \$250,000 Surplus and Profits \$100,000 Deposits Over \$1,200,000.00

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